

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1852.

IF "No North, no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."—Franklin Pierce.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE,
JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe County.
JAMES H. LANE, of Dearborn County.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First—BENJ. R. EDMONSTON, of Dubois County.
Second—JAMES S. ATHON, of Clark County.
Third—JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson County.
Fourth—EBENEZER DUMONT, of Dearborn County.
Fifth—WILLIAM GROSE, of Henry County.
Sixth—WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County.
Seventh—OLIVER P. DAVIS, of Vermillion County.
Eighth—LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone County.
Ninth—NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph County.
Tenth—REUBEN J. DAVIS, of DeKalb County.
Eleventh—JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke County.
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of Floyd County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington County.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM Z. STEWART, of Cass County,
ANDREW DAVISON, of Dearborn County,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion County,
ADDISON L. ROACHE, of Parke County.

FOR REPORTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery County.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam County.

Appointments.

ANDREW P. WILLARD and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Marion, Grant County, August 6, at 1 o'clock.
Kokomo, Howard County, August 6, at 1 o'clock.
Tipton, Tipton County, August 9, at 1 o'clock.
Franklin, Clinton County, August 10, at 1 o'clock.
Lafayette, Elkhart County, August 11, at 1 o'clock.
Danville, Hendricks County, August 12, at 1 o'clock.
Greencastle, Putnam County, August 13, at 1 o'clock.
Terre Haute, Vigo County, August 14, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
Newport, Vermillion County, August 16, at 1 o'clock.
Rockville, Parke County, August 17, at 1 o'clock.
Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, August 18, at 1 o'clock.
Covington, Fountain County, August 19, at 1 o'clock.
Williamstown, Warren County, August 20, at 1 o'clock.
Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, August 21, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

James F. McDowell.

Is the name of the Elector in the 11th District, and not James L. McDowell. Make the correction.

Gen. Wright will address the Democratic Club on Saturday evening.

Gen. Scott and Nativism.

We have been looking in vain for a denial of the "American" document published in the National Intelligencer of the 17th December, 1844. There can no longer be any doubt that Gen. Scott is the author of this monstrous proposition. The National Intelligencer, in publishing the article, says:

"NATURALIZATION LAWS."

"The article on this subject, which appears under an assumed name, in the preceding page, is from the pen of one of our most worthy and distinguished citizens, and on that account, as well as because of its intrinsic merit, and the importance of the subject, is respectfully recommended to the reader's attention."

Will the Intelligencer say that this most worthy and distinguished citizen is not Gen. Scott? The country will pause impatiently for a reply. It will be recollected that this new plan of Gen. Scott's, by which he proposes forever to exclude foreigners from the right of voting, unless they serve in the army, was prepared immediately after the election of Mr. Polk when the whole Whig party was fired with indignation at the result. On the very day that the composition was setting up the type of this Native American document, Governor Johnson of Louisiana, a Whig Senator, offered, in the Senate, the following resolution, which was advocated by Messrs. Archer, Rives, and Berrian, Whigs, and was zealously opposed by Messrs. Allen, Dickinson, and Foster of New York, Democrats:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of modifying the naturalization laws of the United States so as to extend the term allowed to enable foreigners to become citizens; to require greater guards against fraud in the steps to be taken in procuring naturalization papers, and to prevent, as far as practicable, fraud and violence at elections; and to prohibit the introduction of foreign convicts into the United States.

This proves that it was a Whig movement, pre-conceived and arranged in advance. Gov. Johnson, who was very intimate with Gen. Scott, no doubt had the benefit of his advice and counsel. We shall publish the whole article in our issue of Wednesday, unless, in the meantime, we receive the denial of the Intelligencer. The Ohio Statesman, in publishing this correspondence, makes the following pointed remarks:

"The following most extraordinary article is published in the New York Herald and Washington Union, from the National Intelligencer, of 1844! We here have Gen. Scott's movements against the foreign citizen clearly, and as great length, developed. They will be read with deep interest by the American people—and with as much disgust as astonishment by both native and foreign born. The Whigs have got to meet this question—they cannot escape it. It strikes home at our whole republican system—at the very principles of the revolution. It is the boldest and most anti-republican document ever put forth by an American citizen. It is as startling in its objects as the boldness with which it is avowed. The beautiful declaration so long made, that 'our country is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations,' would be a lie to the world! It is military glory to override all our boasted theories, and trample into the dust our dear bought liberties! Let us, as the only free people on earth, pause before we commit the egregious blunders of other countries. Let military glory take care of itself; let us take care of our liberties!"

"We understand that Gov. Wright, in his stump speeches, says that Gen. Scott is in favor of compelling foreigners by law to serve one year in the army or navy before they are permitted to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. If such be the fact, the Governor has descended a little lower than we ever supposed he could get—Indiana Journal.

Does the Journal deny that Gen. Scott wrote the article signed 'Americus,' published in the Intelligencer in December, 1844? If he does not, he will find in that communication the evidence to sustain every word he charges on Gov. Wright. They must serve in the army or they can never be entitled to vote. Ah, Brother De-frees, your candidate is nailed on that question. It is he, and not Gov. Wright, that is getting low.

Horace Greeley advises his friends not to bet on Scott's election. This is good advice, for he is well aware that if they bet they will lose their money. But when there is a chance to win Horace is always ready. Wonder if he remembers the boots he won of Slamm.

"Democratic Love of Foreigners."

The Journal of Friday morning publishes, under this head, a list of the names of sixteen 'prominent and influential Whigs' who contributed to the Irish Relief Fund in this city in 1847. The publication is made with a view to make capital out of the fact that so many of that party were once found willing to contribute, out of their abundance, to the relief of suffering humanity, in a foreign land. The gentlemen whose names the Journal publishes have always been known in this community as liberal men, and the only thing surprising about the matter is, that they should, with such liberal sentiments, be found in the Whig party. One or two of them, true to their better nature, have left that party—but that is not what we set down to view about.

The remarks of the Journal accompanying the list are evidently designed to convey the impression that, while the Whigs were remarkably liberal in their contributions, Democrats were the reverse; and the sapient editor proceeds to read a long homily to the Irish citizens upon the remarkable love of the Whigs for them, and the 'hypocrisy' of the Democrats.

We have taken the trouble to examine the lists of contributors referred to by the Journal, and find that the following gentlemen contributed the amounts set opposite their names:

West Brothers.....\$37 50	Julius Nicholas.....5 00
Carlisle & Co.....22 50	Dr. Dunlap.....5 00
James Whitcomb.....20 00	Charles Meyer.....5 00
James Gillaspie.....18 75	E. R. Ames.....5 00
James Blake.....15 52	J. Butch.....3 75
Chapman & Spauld.....11 25	D. V. Colley.....3 75
James Morrison.....10 00	W. Stewart.....3 75
Ovid Butler.....10 00	W. Wygant.....3 75
Samuel Beck.....7 50	T. W. Counsel.....3 00
Powell Howland.....6 62	E. N. Shimer.....3 00
L. E. Todd.....5 14	A. Aldridge.....3 00
Bazil Brown.....5 00	P. McAnisley.....3 00
Isaac Blackford.....5 00	Preston & Stone.....3 00

Here we find 26 'prominent and influential' Democrats—and all who are living are such now, with a single exception—contributing an average of \$81 each, while the Whig list contains the names of but 16 Whigs, who contributed an average of \$7 87 each. The first sixteen Democrats named above, contributed \$183 78—being an average of \$11 79 each, and \$62 78 more than the 16 Whigs named by the Journal. In addition to the Democrats named above, a large number contributed smaller amounts, while the names of very few Whigs are found in the lists except those published by the Journal.

We found, during our examination, that the Editor of the Journal contributed three dollars. If his list, however, was intended to embrace only prominent and influential Whigs, the good judgment he displayed in not publishing his own name among them is certainly to be commended.

This is a very small matter. As the Journal truly says, 'there was no important election then pending, and of course no motive for action other than that which could sympathize with human suffering.' And under these circumstances we find, as every reasonable man would anticipate, a very large majority of those most active and liberal in their efforts to furnish relief to the suffering children of Erin, 'prominent and influential' Democrats. But this relief thus tendered was not a party measure; and the effort of the Journal, to make capital out of it now, only shows to what desperate straits for votes the editor of that paper considers his party driven. Not only this, the effort of the editor of the Journal to make a few votes by such barefaced humbugery shows that he considers the Irish voters, whom he was addressing, as little better than a parcel of fools. He would not present, to one whom he considers a sensible man, such reasons as arguments to change his vote.

Of course, he was acting upon the settled doctrine of General Scott and the Whig party, that every man who has not been twenty-one years in the country cannot be possessed of common sense; and that every man not born in the United States should always be addressed and treated as an infant or an ass.

The fact that he entertains such a belief, that he acted upon that belief in writing the article to which we have referred, and that he attempted, in that article, to make capital out of what he must have known was more to the credit of the Democratic than the Whig party, shows that the Journal editor himself has all that lack of intelligence and common sense which he is so impudent and silly as to attribute to our Irish citizens.

I. O. O. F.

The following officers have been elected, for the ensuing year, by the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., and Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at their annual communications now being held in this city:

GRAND ENCAMPMENT.
M. W. G. P., Daniel Moss, Rising Sun.
M. E. G. H. P., J. P. Windle, Terre Haute.
R. W. G. S., A. F. Jackson, Jeffersonville.
R. W. G. J. W., David Dryden, Jeffersonville.
R. W. G. S., W. W. Wright, Indianapolis.
R. W. G. T., G. G. Holman, Indianapolis.
R. W. G. Sentinel, George Brown, Indianapolis.
W. Deputy G. Sentinel, George D. Staats, Indianapolis.

Representative to the Grand Encampment, U. S. S. Colfax, South Bend.
Second Representative to Grand Encampment U. S. J. P. Chapman, Indianapolis.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.
M. W. G. M., Joseph L. Sloox, Shelbyville.
R. W. D. G. M., William Henderson, Indianapolis.
R. W. G. W., Jno. Dixon, Jeffersonville.
R. W. G. S., W. W. Wright, Indianapolis.
R. W. G. T., J. B. McChesney, Indianapolis.
R. W. G. C., Gamaliel Taylor, Madison.
R. W. G. Marshal, Marshall Sexton, Rushville.
R. W. G. Conductor, Daniel Woolsey, Evansville.
R. W. G. Guardian, A. H. Mathews, Laporte.
W. G. Messenger, G. D. Staats, Indianapolis.
R. W. G. Representatives to Grand Lodge U. S. P. A. Hackleman, Rushville, and Oliver Dator, Vevay.

A MISTAKE.—The Nabua Telegraph says Scott 'never led to defeat.' History tells us that he led to the most disastrous and discreditable defeat at Queenstown Heights on the 13th of October, 1812. In that battle he was not only defeated by a greatly inferior force, but he was also taken prisoner by the British, and with him the British took more prisoners than they had men in the fight! We do not state this historical fact to detract from Gen. Scott's well-earned military fame, but simply to show how readily and recklessly his partisans falsify history to magnify his services and prove his invincibility.—N. H. Patriot.

"A most impudent falsehood! Scott had less than 300 men—part of them militia—and was opposed to 1300 British regulars and Indians, as any history of the country will show. He fought with absolute desperation, and only surrendered at the earnest solicitations of his men, after resistance became hopeless. Had their courage been equal to his own, he would have died upon the field."—Madison Banner.

If the editor of the Banner will examine the official report he will find that the number of prisoners reported to be surrendered was 744, and the number of British troops estimated at 800. This is the report made at the time and now on file in the War Department.

President Polk writes to General Pillow, May 18th, 1847.

"General Pierce is now the first man in New England."

Did you ever! Daniel Webster second to Frank Pierce! O'erachy! Madison Banner.

Mr. Polk only meant the first to volunteer in the defense of the rights of his country in New England.

The Democratic District Convention for the 8th Congressional District, will be held at Lafayette on the 10th of August. Messrs. Mace and McDonald, are the candidates for nomination.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1852.

The Two Faces.

The Whigs are again at their old tricks of attempting to carry the election by fraud and misrepresentation. In 1844, by means of their celebrated franking committee, they gave Mr. Clay a Northern and Southern face on the Texas question, and sent out thousands of documents to the right quarters to prove their case. In '48 they represented Gen. Taylor, at the North, to be in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and at the South they pointed to his two hundred slaves as an evidence that he was sound on the slavery question, whilst Gen. Cass's views were misrepresented at both the North and the South.

All manner of false and fraudulent documents are now being prepared by the Scott club in Washington, at the head of which are Truman Smith and Fitz Henry Warren, two of the most unscrupulous politicians in the Nation. They are now circulating millions of documents in the South, to prove that Gen. Pierce said, in reply to a question proposed to him:

"I have been asked if I liked this fugitive slave law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is repelling to humanity."

This statement has been denied by hundreds who were present and heard the speech. Yet to secure Southern votes, it is reiterated and sent forth in the shape of tracts to every nook and corner of the South, where the post boy follows the blind riddle path through the piney woods, far from the great thoroughfares of travel and intelligence. From this document for southern circulation, we make another extract:

"4th. As to soundness on the great question which the South is deeply interested in, of these candidates is the most acceptable to Georgians! Gen. Pierce is a Northern man—Scott a Southerner and slaveholder. Gen. Pierce voted in Congress to receive abolition petitions. Gen. Scott has no such sin to answer for."

Here Gen. Scott is represented as the friend of slavery and a slaveholder, whilst Gen. Pierce is represented as voting to receive abolition petitions. At the Whig club room in Washington, may be found Major Ward of Kentucky, Gov. Jones and Gen. Cullom of Tennessee, Stanley of North Carolina, and others, engaged in franking off thousands of this relish of falsehood for southern consumption.

For northern circulation, the free-soil Whigs of the House of Representatives—acting, of course, under Seward's counsel, and with the concurrence, doubtless, of the southern Whigs—are now flooding the North with the abolition attack upon Pierce, made up by the abolition organ, the National Era, showing that his whole public life is in accordance with his early and energetic support of the measures of adjustment, and especially the fugitive slave law; that he was opposed to the right of petition, and in all his acts had been most subservient to the slave interest of the South. In the same room may be found Gov. Jones, Ned Stanly, Gen. Cullom, and Gen. Dooley of the South, acting in concert with Seward, Wade, Tuck, and Parson Fowler of the North, sending these missiles to the different portions of the Union, according to the taste and prejudices of the people. Black broth for the abolitionists, and white soup for the slaveholders.

Agency for the American Argillo and Porcelain Wares.

We are happy to learn that our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. Morris & Bullard, have secured the agency for the sale of the American Porcelain and Argillo wares in this city and county. They will have a large stock of these beautiful, durable and highly useful fabrics in the course of three or four weeks, when, judging from the universal interest they are exciting, as well as from the orders that are already coming in, their salesmen will have a busy time of it. That their sales will be immense there can be no doubt, for we hear but one opinion expressed respecting the superior merit of the large range of articles embraced in the list. Messrs. Winchell, Phelps & Co., may still be found either at the Capital House or at the store of Morris & Bullard prepared to negotiate with enterprising and responsible men for agencies in all parts of the State.

Gov. Wright acknowledged that the creation of a Bankrupt law is not advocated by any one, much less by the Whig party, or their candidate for the Presidency. His attempt to create the contrary impression is a species of low demagoguery, unworthy of one canvassing for the first time within the power of the people of the State to confer.—Indiana Journal.

The Bankrupt law was passed at the Extra session of Congress, in 1841. Gen. Scott, in his celebrated political letter, dated Oct. 25, 1841, says:

"LEADING MEASURES OF THE LATE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—If I had the honor of a vote on the election, it would have been given in favor of the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation."

Mr. Diehl is making arrangements for a grand display of Fire Works on Thursday evening, after the balloon ascension. He is getting up several new and beautiful pieces for the occasion. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the price to this exhibition has been made uniform—twenty-five cents—to all parts of the pavilion. On this evening and tomorrow evening, Mr. Diehl will give gratuitous specimens of his skill in Pyrotechnics, in front of the Capital House.

The New York State Register says that such was the high regard Mr. Clay entertained for Governor Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, that he recommended Gen. Taylor to tender him a place in his cabinet. This is no doubt true; but when and where did Mr. Clay ever express a single sentiment in favor of Gen. Scott, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Fairness.

The Journal of yesterday professes to publish the entire list of contributors to the Irish fund in 1847, for the purpose of showing that it was a Whig movement. In doing so, he omits the names of FIFTY-FIVE DEMOCRATS, who contributed ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS. On such conduct we have no comment to make.

New Jersey.

The Camden Democrat, says:

"A gentleman—Whig, and one of the proprietors of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, assured us on Wednesday last, that so far as he knew, and as he believed, there was not a man in his employ who would vote for Gen. Scott. We believe he and his partner have at work for them near two hundred hands."

The Indiana Gazette.

This paper, heretofore published at Greensburgh, Deatur county, has been purchased by Dr. B. F. Mallon, and will be merged in the Democratic Rifle, and published simultaneously at Greensburgh and Napoleon.

Medical College at Evansville, Indiana. See advertisement in another column. The Professors are gentlemen of ability and learning. This institution offers many inducements to the medical student.

"Was ever there a more stupendous humbug than the pretence that Gen. Scott was to be preferred to Daniel Webster, because he was more available?"—N. Y. Courier, (Whig.)

Why don't some Whig answer? Come, brother De-frees, 'blowiate.'"

Another Charge against Gov. Wright. Milton Gregg now charges that Gov. Wright, in company with several others, on the Sabbath day, dined at the house of William Griffin, a Catholic, in the city of Madison. O, Monstrous! What next?

Indiana in November next will come up 'all right,' and we would merely say to our friends that this result 'will do to be on.'—Milton Gregg.

For once we agree with Gregg, that Indiana will be right in November next.

Naturalization Laws—More Disclosures—More Light.

The New York Herald of the 16th inst., republishes a communication which appeared in the National Intelligencer of December 17th, 1844. The communication was signed 'Americus.' It contains most remarkable opinions in regard to the naturalization laws—opinions which in this liberal and enlightened age, should render infamous the author. The Herald, in publishing the article, charges the authorship on Gen. Scott, and says:

"The document in question is from the National Intelligencer of December, 1844, and bears the signature of 'Americus.' We are, however, authorized to say that this 'Americus' is Gen. Scott—that he is the writer of the article; and, furthermore, that, if required, we are prepared to prove it, according to the usages in such cases made and provided; and we challenge any of his most honest partisans, or any of the most unscrupulous of the 'higher-law' demagogues by whom he is surrounded, to a refutation of this indictment."

In this document Gen. Scott proposes to fix on a permanent basis the condition of the millions of our foreign-born population, by a new law amending our present laws of naturalization, to the following effect:

"1. To reduce the term of naturalization from five years to three years.

"2. TO EXCLUDE ALL ALIENS FOREVER FROM THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN ANY PUBLIC ELECTIONS WHATSOEVER, EXCEPT—

"3. Such aliens as shall have served two years in the army or navy, who shall thereby be entitled to the rights of citizenship, including the right of suffrage.

"4. Aliens shall be exempted from involuntary service in the militia, the army, or navy, (just as free negroes and Indians are.)

"5. The law to go into operation six months after its passage."

This document has been republished in the Washington Union. We shall lay it before our readers in a few days, unless, in the meantime, its authenticity is denied. We have read it carefully, and it is either the production of Gen. Scott or some man who has the happy faculty of imitating his peculiar style; but we wish to do injustice to no man. The communication, when published, produced quite an excitement. Messrs. Gales and Seaton, the editors of the Intelligencer, are honorable men. If they clear Gen. Scott of the authorship of this disgraceful Anti-American document, there the matter will rest. We will be satisfied with their statement, and the country will be satisfied. We shall, therefore, wait a few days for the denial. We hope for the character and credit of the Whig party, that the gallant General who heads their ticket, may be able to clear his skirts of the sentiments put forth in this paper; sentiments infinitely worse than the alien laws of the older Adams. If, on the other hand, the authorship, as now charged, is not denied, it will seal the fate of Gen. Scott and disband the Whig party. The people will neither sustain the doctrines nor support the candidate who advocates them.

"We copy the following appropriate remarks from the New York Sun, a neutral paper:"

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING. We observe that the Canadian papers are questioning the propriety of the battle-fields of 1812-14, on their side, being the scenes of a new sort of campaign in the contest for the Presidency of the United States. The editors, however, preserve their tempers exceedingly well, and because they do so, we have greater respect for their suggestions of the bad taste of American citizens, who would soil to carry on their electioneering tricks. And the proposed political gatherings at Lundy's Lane and Niagara Falls are most patent tricks degrading to the character of intelligent freemen. It is said that General Scott has consented to be present at Lundy's Lane on the approaching anniversary of that battle fought at that place, but we will not believe that either his vanity or his ambition will so far mislead his judgment as to impel him to a step so very unbecoming. Every citizen knows the gallant part which Gen. Scott acted in that fierce contest, though he neither planned the attack nor deserves the sole honor of the victory. It is not surely necessary that Gen. Scott should be dragged every seven years of his military achievements and glories to the people of the United States to judge of his worthiness and fitness for the Presidential office. Let us not conduct our election contest so as to give the enemies of republicanism just ground for their ridicule of republicans. Let the appeal be to the judgment, the intelligent patriotism of our people, and not to their prejudices and passions.

A Probable Case.

Rev. W. C. Larrabee, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools, has declined the nomination of editor of the Ladies Repository. This fact will be learned through our Greenscastle correspondent. But let us not be deceived. He is to continue its editor for some six weeks, or until about the election, when the Board of publication meets (probably after the election) when they can accept the resignation of Mr. Larrabee, or if they choose can re-elect him. In the meantime he can run for office on the credit of having declined.—Brookville American.

Small business. The American dare not charge that Professor Larrabee intends to hold both offices. Suppose he should be defeated, and should afterwards be elected editor of the Ladies Repository? Where would be the crime in accepting? He is a candidate for Superintendent of public instruction. Occupying that position, he has resigned his professorship in the Asbury University, and declined the place of editor of the Repository. Will the American publish Mr. Larrabee's card. Let justice be done.

Hon. John L. Robinson.

This gentleman addressed a great Democratic ratification meeting in Baltimore on the 14th inst. The Republican and Argus thus speaks of his effort:

"Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, followed Mr. G. This gentleman, who now fills his third term, as a member of Congress from Indiana, spoke with great force and eloquence. He reviewed the positions occupied by the two parties, and showed clearly the fate reserved for the country if it was entrusted to counsels so dubious in character as those which surround Gen. Scott. He showed, also, the want of full acquiescence which the Whig candidate exhibited in the very principles of the Whig party, doubtful as they were. We have rarely listened to a speech of greater argumentative force and power than that delivered by Mr. Robinson; and we only regret that we can't have the pleasure of hearing him oftener at our political meetings."

We understand that Andrew J. Harlan, of Grant county, was nominated as a candidate for Congress in the 11th Congressional District, at the Democratic Convention held in Marion, on Saturday last. We have not learned the particulars.

Gen. Scott will carry North Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and that's enough.—Indiana Journal.

A Whig at our elbow says he wishes to bet fifty dollars that Scott won't carry these States, and fifty more that he will not be elected.

A Compromise.

The Philadelphia Sun, the Native American paper at Philadelphia, proposes to vote for Graham for Vice President, if the Whigs will vote for Webster. This would be a compromise ticket.

Wm. G. Spencer has been nominated as a candidate for Representative for Adams county, by the County Democratic Convention.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, is engaged in writing the life of Gen. Pierce. They were 'chums' in College.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, Gen. Harrison's Minister to Mexico, heretofore one of the leading Whigs in the South, has come out for Pierce and King.

Want of room compels us to decline publishing any more recitations from Whiggery at present.

Public notice is hereby given, that all Whigs, of good moral character, who intend to leave the Scott ticket, and join the Democratic ticket, had better do so soon, for our party is pretty nearly full.—Cin. Eng.

The Democrats of Richmond, Va., on Friday last, tendered Judge Douglas a complimentary dinner, which he has declined.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1852.

Ed. STATE SENTINEL.—By a resolution of the "Warren Hickory Club," I am directed to furnish you the proceedings of its first meeting for publication.

On the 24th inst., a meeting of the Democrats was held at the residence of George White, near the center of the township. Jas. McDermott was elected to the chair, and A. J. SHEARER appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated—to organize a Hickory Club and transact such business as might be presented, preparatory to the County Convention.

On motion, a committee of four was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, and nominate the permanent officers of the Club.

During the absence of the committee, a free interchange of opinion was had as to the policy and principles of the respective parties—Democratic and Whig—the political sliding scale the latter have adopted as their platform, evidently to gain the popular favor; and the certainty of the success of the principles and measures of the Democracy, and the men they have presented for the suffrages of the people.

Suggestions were made as to who should be the nominees of the County Convention, and the choice of the meeting and probably of the township, for the respective offices. Messrs. Todd and Cory were mentioned in connection with the Judgeship of Common Pleas—the meeting being evidently in favor of Todd. Messrs. Brady, Talbott, and Beck were spoken of as candidates for Treasury; and it seems with us to be between Brady and Beck. Mr. Robson was suggested for the probable choice for Sheriff; and Mr. Buell, of the city also was highly spoken of as a suitable man to be nominated for Representative. No others were mentioned.

Mr. White, from the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the political contest which is to determine who shall be the servants of the people in the State and nation, is at hand;

AND WHEREAS, the great parties of our country have selected their standard bearers according to their respective tastes and principles;

AND WHEREAS, we cherish with unabated zeal and ardor, the principles of Democracy, and the doctrine of State and National policy promulgated by the immortal Jefferson; sustained and inflexibly adhered to by the patriot statesman Monroe; successfully carried out amidst political corruption and the contention of parties under the glorious administration of Andrew Jackson; maintained with integrity by the lamented Polk, and again presented by the recent Baltimore Convention as the great cardinal landmarks of American Democracy; therefore,

Resolved, That in order more effectually to aid in securing the complete and permanent triumph of these principles and the success of the Democratic ticket, the Democrats of Warren township, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby organize themselves into the "Warren Hickory Club."

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we behold the man of the people—honest, capable, faithful, steadfast in all emergencies to the constitution and to the principles of the Democratic party; at the same time, the most liberal; in time of peace, preferring the duties of the domestic circle to the honors and emoluments of the highest offices in the power of the President to bestow; in war the first to offer the sacrifice of his country; in the councils of the nation a profound statesman.

In William R. King, the eminent citizen, who has illustrated his devoted attachment to the Constitution, to the Union, and to Democratic measures and policy, by a long life devoted to their maintenance.

Resolved, Without disparaging the very many good qualities of head and heart, (save the Whiggery) we know "old Nick" our neighbor possessed of, that we will have proved himself completely the people's working man, applying himself with untiring zeal and industry to better a spirit of improvement and thrift in all our industrial pursuits, and to the development of the capabilities and resources of our State. It is best to continue Wright.